

SASKATCHEWAN

A FEW FACTS



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GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN

Lieutenant-Governors

(since 1905)

Hon. A. E. Forget.....	1905-1910
Hon. George E. Brown.....	1910-1915
Sir Richard Lake.....	1915-1921
Hon. H. W. Newlands (two terms).....	1921-1931
Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Munroe.....	1931-present

Premiers

(since 1905)

Hon. Walter Scott.....	1905-1916
Hon. W. M. Martin.....	1916-1922
Hon. C. A. Dunning.....	1922-1926
Hon. James G. Gardiner.....	1926-1929
Hon. J. T. M. Anderson.....	1929-1934
Hon. James G. Gardiner.....	1934-1935
Hon. W. J. Patterson.....	1935-present

The Executive Council

(1935)

Hon. W. J. Patterson.—Premier, President of Council, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones and Telegraph.

Hon. J. M. Uhrich, M.D.—Minister of Public Health and Provincial Secretary; Minister in charge of The Theatres and Cinematographs Act, and The Travelling Shows Act.

Hon. Wm. F. Kerr.—Minister of Natural Resources; Minister in charge of The Saskatchewan Insurance Act, The Fire Prevention Act and The Prairie and Forest Fires Act.

Hon. T. C. Davis, K.C.—Attorney-General; Minister in charge of The Loan Companies Act, and The Trust Companies Act.

Hon. George Spence.—Minister of Public Works.

Hon. Chas. M. Dunn.—Minister of Highways and Transportation; Minister in charge of the office of the King's Printer, Bureau of Publications, The Child Welfare Act, and The Old Age Pensions Act.

Hon. R. J. M. Parker.—Minister of Municipal Affairs; Minister in charge of The Employment Agencies Act, The Mines Act, and The Minimum Wage Act.

Hon. J. W. Estey, B.A., LL.B., K.C.—Minister of Education.

Hon. J. G. Taggart, B.S.A.—Minister of Agriculture.

Members

There are fifty-five members (1935) of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan (M.L.A.).

The province is represented in the House of Commons at Ottawa by twenty-one members (M.P.).

Saskatchewan is represented in the Senate of Canada by six members (Senators).

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History and Geography

Origin of Name: The name "Saskatchewan" is a corruption of an Indian expression signifying "rapid river" or "swift current." Originally it was applied to any river having such peculiarities but became restricted to the great river of the fertile belt. The province received its name from this river.

Entry into Confederation: On September 1, 1905, Saskatchewan became a member of Canadian Confederation. The province was created out of the eastern half of the former territorial district of Athabaska, and the larger part of the former territorial districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan.

Early History: Saskatchewan originally formed a part of the vast territory which, under the name of Ruperts Land, was controlled by the Hudson's Bay Company. Soon after the organization of the Dominion of Canada, in 1868, measures were taken to secure control of the Hudson's Bay Company rights which were finally purchased for \$1,500,000 with certain reservations to the company. Hon. Amedee Forget was the first lieutenant-governor and Hon. Walter Scott, the first premier of the province as it is today.

Area: Saskatchewan extends along the border of the United States for a distance of 393 miles; its northern boundary has a length of 277 miles and it is 761 miles from north to south. The total area is 161,088,000 acres of which 5,323,520 are under water.

Cultivation: 19,385,700 acres, or more than 30,000 square miles, were under cultivation in 1935. This is less than one-fifth of the available area judged suitable for grain growing.

Highways

Despite its extensive area, Saskatchewan is well served by a network of provincial highways, main market and local feeder roads. There are 210,000,000 miles of road allowances, 35,000 miles of main market roads and 7636.3 miles of provincial highways. Of the graded mileage 2,252 miles are gravel surfaced, and 68 miles have a bituminous-gravel surface. Of the 1,702 miles not constructed up to provincial standard the major portion can be classified as "fair earth road."

Maintenance: The 6,077 miles of graded or gravel surfaced (improved provincial highways) are maintained by the Department of Highways and Transportation. All roads, other than improved provincial highways and approximately 700 miles of colonization roads are under the control of the rural municipality in which they are situated. When funds are available from revenue account, the Department of Highways and Transportation makes direct grants to rural municipalities to assist in the construction and maintenance of main market roads.

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Rules of the Road: Every motor vehicle must be licensed and display plates. Every operator of a motor vehicle must be licensed. No license is granted to any person of the age of 16 years or under.

Speed Limit: The maximum speeds allowed for the various motor vehicles follow: (a) loaded trucks, 25 miles per hour; (b) unloaded trucks, 35 miles per hour; (c) a motor vehicle passing a horse drawn vehicle or a horse and driver, 25 miles per hour; (d) passing another car going in the opposite direction 35 miles per hour.

Reckless Driving: Reckless, negligent, or dangerous driving and racing on the public highway is strictly prohibited.

Licenses: On October 12, 1935, the Motor License Branch reported that 74,164 private auto licenses had been issued as well as 18,048 truck licenses. In addition there were licenses issued for 601 dealers, 10 wreckers, 358 motorcycles, 1,535 chauffeurs, 902 garages, 2,121 trailers and 111,422 operators.



No. 1 Highway—Regina to Moose Jaw

The Playground of The West

Recreation: In addition to Prince Albert National and seven provincial parks—Manitou, Katepwe, Cypress Hills, Duck Mountain, Greenwater Lake, Good Spirit Lake and Moose Mountain—there are beautiful lakes bordered with trees in almost every locality where picnicing, bathing, boating and fishing may be enjoyed under ideal conditions. Almost all species of migratory birds and feathered game may be found in all parts while in the northland caribou, moose, elk, deer and other big game offer inducements to the sportsman. For those athletically inclined practically every town and village has its own tennis court, golf course and baseball diamond. In the winter skating, hockey, basketball, badminton and other indoor and outdoor games are enjoyed.

Tourist Traffic: A large number of the tourists to Saskatchewan are from the United States. Ports of Entry where American visitors are required to report to the Canadian Customs are: Elmore, Northgate, North Portal, Estevan, Marienthal, Radcliffe, Fairlawn, Willow Creek, Regway, Big Muddy, Big Beaver, East Poplar River, West Poplar River, Val Marie and Cllmax. Tourists' automobiles and travellers' vehicles may be admitted into Saskatchewan for purposes of touring and pleasure under a permit for a period of sixty days. On application to a collector or sub-collector of national revenue this permit may be extended another thirty days.

Soil and Moisture

Moisture: Nights in Saskatchewan are almost invariably cool. Heavy dew during the night is a valuable asset

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in the growing of crops. The rainfall averages 15 to 18 inches per annum. About 60 per cent. falls during the growing season. With the exception of a few areas, the rainfall is general over the province. The moisture from heavy snowfall during the winter is also valuable in the growing of crops.

Surface and Drainage: The portion of the province lying between the Saskatchewan River and the United States boundary consists of open, rolling prairie. This area is dotted here and there with beautiful lakes and clumps of trees—mostly poplar; it is the home of the world's best No. 1 hard wheat. North of the river, extending to the southern boundary of a great forest belt in the extreme north, is a large area of mixed prairie and woodland in which are located a number of government timber and game reserves. This is one of the most fertile sections of the province. Much of the region between the Saskatchewan and Churchill Rivers is a parklike country consisting of forests and open areas suitable for agricultural purposes. Forests cover most of this region as far north as Lake Athabaska. Here the soil is generally lighter and sandy.

Rivers and Lakes: The southern area is drained by the Saskatchewan, the Assiniboine, the Souris rivers and their tributaries. The Churchill River flows across the central part and drains a chain of lakes of which Reindeer Lake is the largest. The Quill Lakes and Lake Johnston are the only large bodies of water of importance in the southern half of the province. There are many lakes in the north, the largest being Athabaska in the extreme northwest; Wollaston Lake and Reindeer Lake in the northeast, and Lac la Ronge and Beaver Lake, nearer the central part.

Soil: Different varieties of soils may be found in different parts of the province but the outstanding characteristic of all Saskatchewan soils is their large proportion of vegetable matter and wealth in nitrogen content. In some areas "scrub" has to be cleared away before the ground can be cultivated. In other districts, stones must be removed. But almost everywhere the soil is rich due to the remains of countless generations of plant life.

Climate: Winters are bright and cold, but the atmosphere is dry and bracing; the lower temperature is more invigorating than the more humid character of that of other sections. Winters in the southwestern area are mild due to the influence of chinook winds. Saskatchewan summers are sunny and the temperature seldom rises to such a peak as to be uncomfortable. The short period of spring weather and that of the late autumn are among the most enjoyable in the world.

Plants and Animals

Trees and Plants: The open country of the park and prairie regions is covered with native grasses and wild flowers. Between the Saskatchewan and Churchill Rivers are large forest belts. Poplar and the birch predominate on the highland, and fir, spruce and hemlock on the lower levels. In many parts of the province there is an abundance of wild fruit—raspberries, blueberries, saskatoons, gooseberries, strawberries, cherries—and practically all the cultivated berries and bush fruits are easily grown and give abundant yields in many localities. Hardy varieties of apples, cherries and plums have been developed

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in recent years and are being grown in an experimental way; these can be produced successfully wherever a proper tree shelter belt has been provided. A belt of commercial forest extends entirely across the northern portion of the province.

Animals: In the forests are found bears, wolves, mink, otter, foxes, moose, elk, deer and antelope. Skunks, muskrats, badgers, coyotes and rabbits are plentiful in the prairie region. During summer months the lakes are frequented by thousands of water fowl while the rivers and lakes teem with fish. Almost all species of migratory birds may be found in the province but the most common are ducks, geese, grouse, prairie chicken, ptarmigan, partridge and pheasant. Fish, caught in almost all Saskatchewan waters, include whitefish, trout, pike, pickerel, tullibee, mullets, ling and sturgeon.

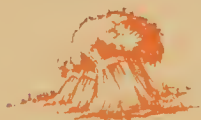


Saskatchewan's Basic Industry

Industries

The Basic Industry: Agriculture is the basic industry. 19,385,700 acres were under cultivation in 1935. Seven out of every ten people live on the land, the size of the average farm being approximately 320 acres. Rural people at present are giving more attention to "mixed farming"; in addition to growing wheat and other cereals they are producing honey, dairy and garden products and raising more cattle, sheep and swine. Practically all the people who live in the towns and cities are engaged in commercial work of some kind having to do with the great farming communities surrounding them.

Saskatchewan Wheat: Saskatchewan is recognized far and wide as being the home of the world's best No. 1 hard wheat. In twenty-four international grain shows, held since 1911, Saskatchewan exhibitors were awarded twelve championships and a large number of minor prizes. The "wheat kings", as the championship winners are called, include: Seager Wheeler, Rosthern; Paul Gerlach, Allan; J. S. Fields, Regina; J. C. Mitchell, Dahinda; R. O. Wyler, Luseland; and Frank Isaackson, Elfros.



Crop Production: Saskatchewan's 1935 wheat crop has been estimated at 132,000,000 bushels; the oat crop at 136,399,000 bushels; and barley, rye and flax at a total of 29,995,000 bushels.

Livestock: There were 933,800 horses in the province in 1935; the three most popular breeds being Clydesdales, Percherons and Belgians. The average half-section farm supports twelve head of horses including colts. The quality

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of Saskatchewan horses is high, breeders winning many Canadian and international championships.

Cattle: Shorthorn, Hereford and Aberdeen Angus are the principal three types of beef cattle raised in the province. Some farmers, whose main revenue is from milk, usually keep Shorthorns, Holsteins or Ayrshires. An estimate on the number of cattle in 1935 has been placed at 1,486,200.

Sheep: In 1935 it was estimated that there were 459,700 sheep and lambs, for the most part Shropshires, Oxfords and Border Leicesters, in the province. The wool clip for 1934 was valued at \$106,000.

Swine: The bacon type hog is rapidly becoming the popular type and the most popular breed is the Yorkshire. Second in popularity is the Berkshire and then the Tamworth. A census of the swine population in 1935 revealed that farmers owned 514,400 head.

Poultry: Barred Plymouth Rock, White Wyandottes, Leghorns and Orpingtons are the most popular breeds of poultry among Saskatchewan farmers. The value of poultry products in 1934 amounted to \$5,890,000.

Beekeeping: There were 1,895 beekeepers in the province in 1933 and a total of 8,823 colonies of bees. Although wintering is a serious problem, more and more farmers are turning to the production of honey. About 90 per cent. of the honey harvested in Saskatchewan is secured from sweet clover which produces a light, uniformly high quality, well received on the British market. In 1934 honey products netted beekeepers \$72,400.

Dairying: The value of dairy products in 1934 amounted to \$14,213,400. The greatest development in dairying has occurred in the northeastern part of the province. In July, 1935, the total output of creamery butter amounted to 4,135,800 pounds, the first month in the history of the province that more than four million pounds of creamery butter was manufactured.

Other Field Crops: Other field crops produced in 1934 were: mixed grains, 189,000 bushels; hay and clover, 171,000 tons; and potatoes, 1,431,000 centals.

Fur farming: Saskatchewan boasts of approximately 200 fur farms where silver foxes, mink, racoon, skunk, martin, fisher and other animals are raised, their total value being approximately \$441,896. The total value of game and furs in 1934 was \$1,431,000.

Minerals and Mining: Mining is rapidly becoming recognized as a major industry for during 1934 mineral production amounted to \$5,370,630, more than double that of 1933 and more than triple that of previous years. Gold, copper, silver, zinc, coal, quartz, salt, sodium sulphate and volcanic ash are being commercially exploited. The southern portion of the province has a probable reserve of 60,000,000,000 tons of coal as well as bentonite, salt, ochre, clay and alkali deposits. Most of the coal is located in the vicinity of Estevan; last year the output was 903,776 tons. The Laurentian Plateau in the northern portion contains what is believed to be one of the world's richest storehouses of metallic minerals; pitchblende, the most valuable mineral in the world, has been discovered in this area. In various parts of the province, clays, suitable for a variety of manufactures, may be found.

Fishing: Commercial fishing is carried on in the Saskatchewan River and numerous northern lakes such as

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Athabaska, Jackfish, Turtle, Waterhen and Peter Pond. Fish landed by commercial fishermen in 1934 had a market value of \$219,700. Next to whitefish in importance come trout with landings in 1934 worth \$27,850. Pickerel, pike, tullibee, mullet, ling, sturgeon and goldeye are also included in the commercial catch. Pike, pickerel, trout and bass are the principal fish caught with hook and line. The value of Saskatchewan fisheries have been assessed at \$20,000,000.

Forest Wealth: The forest area south of the Churchill River embraces over 35,000,000 acres of land, the principal tree types thereon being spruce, jackpine, larch and poplar. The total forest wealth is estimated at approximately \$400,000,000.



Other Industries:

Number of manufacturing establishments in 1933.....818

Capital invested	\$64,950,579
Cost of materials	\$19,164,919
Value of products	\$36,199,608
Employees on salaries	5,614
Salaries and wages	\$5,871,180

General

Education: The school district is the unit for local education; public schools, to which attendance is compulsory, are maintained throughout the province, being supported by a provincial fund and by local taxation. Funds for high schools are raised by the municipalities concerned, assisted by Government grants.

The School Act provides for the establishment of schools wherever necessary, and any portion of the province with an area not exceeding twenty square miles may be organized into a school district, provided there are residing therein ten children of school age, and four persons, each of whom is liable to be assessed for school



A Rural Schoolhouse

purposes. The University of Saskatchewan, located at Saskatoon, embraces, the College of Arts and Science, the College of Agriculture, the College of Law, etc. In 1933 there were 5,074 public, high school and collegiate districts.

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Health: Saskatchewan has a lower mortality rate from tuberculosis than that of any other province while her general death rate is lower than that of any country



Gathering Salts Crystals from Manitou Lake

in the world recording vital statistics. There are a total of 68 provincial hospitals and Red Cross outposts with accommodation for 4,017 patients.

Transportation: Two great railway systems—the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National—traverse the province from east to west. Besides its main line, each system has numerous branch lines; the settled portion of the province is thus well served. There is a total of nearly 9,000 miles of railway.

Telephones: This province has more rural telephones per capita than any country in the world with the possible exception of Sweden. In 1935 there were 73,758 telephones.

Co-Operative Marketing: Saskatchewan Co-Operative Wheat Producers Limited, (owned and operated by the farmers of the province), the largest initial grain handling concern in the world, owns 1,082 elevators. During the year ended July 31, 1935, this company handled 55,138,030 bushels. Since the organization of the company in the summer of 1925 a grand total in excess of 807 million bushels of grain have been handled.

Other co-operative associations are: Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Producers, Limited; Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers, Limited; Saskatchewan Poultry Producers, Limited; Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited; Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited.

In 1933 there were 283 co-operative associations in Saskatchewan with 17,989 shareholders. The sale of farm produce through their activities totalled \$1,715,658.87.

Water Power: The ordinary maximum development of the water power of the province is 565,322 horse power, with estimated maximum development of 1,297,191 horse power.

Population: The rapid growth of Saskatchewan is revealed by its increase in population. In 1901, what is now the province contained 91,279 inhabitants; the official census of 1931 placed the population at 921,785. Saskatchewan may now boast of the third largest population among

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the provinces of the Dominion. It includes over 11,000 Indians, residing for the most part on Government reservations.



Legislative Building, Regina, in 1911

Authority for the government of the province is set out in The Saskatchewan Act passed by the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa. It came into force on September 1, 1905.

The province is governed by (1) Lieutenant-Governor and (2) Legislative Assembly.

The Lieutenant-Governor: The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed by The Crown for a term of five years. Section 9 of the British North America Act reads as follows: "The Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the King." The King (The Crown) appoints the Governor-General (his representative in Canada) who appoints the Lieutenant-Governor to represent him in the province. The Lieutenant-Governor acts upon the advice of the Premier, as the Governor-General does upon the advice of the Prime Minister, or the King that of the British Prime Minister.

The Legislative Assembly: The Legislative Assembly is the law-making body of the province; it consists of fifty-five members elected by the people for a term of five years, although the Assembly, under certain conditions, may be dissolved at any time. For the purpose of an election the province is divided into Electoral Divisions, sometimes called "constituencies" or "ridings." Each division elects a member. In some of the divisions which may include a city, thus causing the population to be much larger than the average, there may be more than one member elected. "John Blank, M.L.A.," means that "John Blank" is a Member of the Legislative Assembly. This Assembly meets at least once a year in the Legislative Chamber of the Legislative Building in the City of Regina, the capital of the province. When the Assembly (often referred to as the Legislature) is in Session (meeting) the members usually speak of it as, "the house." It is not strictly correct to refer to an M.L.A. as a "member of parliament," or to the Legislative Building at Regina as "the parliament buildings." Neither is it strictly correct to refer to the Legislative Assembly as the "provincial parliament," although this is sometimes done.

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The Speaker: The Speaker is the "chairman" of the Assembly meetings (sessions). He is elected by the members for a term of five years. His assistant, the Deputy Speaker, is also elected by the members.

The Clerk: The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly is appointed by the Executive Council. In addition to being the "secretary" of the Assembly in charge of the "minutes," officially termed the Journals, he performs many other duties in connection with the Sessions of the Assembly.

The Premier: The Lieutenant-Governor chooses for his "chief adviser" the leader of the largest number of members of the Legislative Assembly. This "chief adviser" of the Lieutenant-Governor is called the Premier. The "chief adviser" of the Governor-General of Canada is called the Prime Minister.

The Executive Council: The Premier chooses a number of members to assist him in administering the law made by The Assembly, and to act with him as advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor. Just now there are eight members who act with the Premier. This group of advisers (to The Crown) constitute the Executive Council, often called "The Cabinet," or "The Government," or "The Ministry," or "The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council." Each member administers a department (see inside front cover); he is called a Minister, and entitled to the title of Honourable, while in office only.

Responsible Government: If the Premier fails to retain the support of the largest number of members of the Assembly, he resigns and advises the Lieutenant-Governor to choose some other member of the Assembly for his "chief adviser;" but, if no member thus chosen is able to secure the support of the largest number of



Legislative Building, Regina, in 1935

members, the Lieutenant-Governor dissolves the Assembly and another election by the people follows, even though the term of five years may not have elapsed. In other words the advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor must at all times "possess the confidence" of the Legislative Assembly which represents the people. This principle of government, very briefly outlined, is called "responsible."

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Musical Ride—Mounted Police

Municipal Government

For the purpose of local government the province is divided into smaller areas called municipalities—Urban, including cities, towns and villages; and Rural, including country districts.

URBAN

Village: To be incorporated a village must have a population of at least one hundred. It is governed by a Council the head of which is the Overseer. The members of the Council are called Councillors. There are three hundred and seventy-nine incorporated villages (1935) and six incorporated Summer Resort villages.

Town: To be incorporated a town must have a population of at least five hundred. It is governed by a Council the head of which is the Mayor. The members of the



Indian Treaty Monument at Fort Qu'Appelle

Council are called Councillors. There are eighty incorporated towns (1935).

City: To be incorporated a city must have a population of at least five thousand. It is governed by a Council the head of which is the Mayor. The members of the Council are called Aldermen. There are eight cities (1935)—Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Yorkton, Weyburn, Swift Current, North Battleford.

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RURAL

Rural Municipality: The province is divided into areas called Townships, each six miles square. Six or more Townships, usually nine, constitute a Rural Municipality. It is governed by a Council the head of which is a Reeve. The members of the Council are called Councillors. There are three hundred and two rural municipalities. There are also a number of areas, not yet incorporated, called Local Improvement Districts.

Hamlet: A small "village" not incorporated and which forms part of a rural municipality is called a Hamlet.

The Courts

There are four divisions of the Courts of Saskatchewan, (1) the Court of Appeal, (2) the Court of King's Bench, and (3) the District Courts, all presided over by Judges appointed by The Crown for life, and (4) Local Courts presided over by Justices of Peace or Police Magistrates appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Education

The law relating to education is enacted by the Legislative Assembly. The local administration of the law is carried out by Boards of Trustees elected by the people. The province is divided into areas called School Districts. Each district elects its own board of School Trustees.

MULTUM IN PARVO



Saskatchewan is larger than any country of Europe, except Russia.

Saskatchewan is twice as large as the British Isles, as large as the whole of France, Belgium and Holland, and larger than Germany.

A Saskatchewan Clydesdale stallion won the grand championship of America for three consecutive years, a feat never before accomplished on the continent.

Between the years 1920 to 1930, a grand total of 1,528 prizes for livestock exhibits at international and national shows were won by Saskatchewan exhibitors.

At the international shows of 1931 Saskatchewan grain growers won first prizes in the hard red spring wheat classes. They also won 51 of the other 72 prizes offered.

During the period, 1916 to 1931, Saskatchewan farmers won 600 international show prizes for the field crops, and at national shows during the same period they won 258 prizes.

Saskatchewan horsemen won the grand championship of America for Clydesdale stallions ten times during the years 1920 to 1932.



Map of Saskatchewan

District 1: Prairie Lands

District 2: Commercial Forest

District 3: Northern Forest

Dotted Portion: Precambrian Shield

Paralleled Lined Portion: Prairie Dotted with Poplar Bluff

REGINA:

THOS. H. McCONICA, King's Printer

1935